59-1941

Tarboro, N. C. Southerner
August 16, 1941

200 ATTENDED NEGRO FIELD DAY

Upper Coastal Plain Farm Scene of Second Day's Activities

More than two thousand Negro farm people, in addition to the white people present, attended the 7th Annual Negro Field Day at the Upper Coastal Plain Test Station yesterday. The number of Edgecombe Negroes present greatly exceeded that of any previous year, while the number of people from other counties and the number of counties represented were less than in some previous years.

With only a few slight exceptions, the program was carried out as planned. Hon. W. K. Scott, commissioner of agriculture, could not be present and Mr. R. L. Corbett of Macclesfield, introduced Congressman John H. Kerr, Jr. Congressman Kerr seemed at his best and made a good speech.

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown was introduced by Mr. John W. Mitchell. Dr. Brown's address was timely and one of the best heard in this section. It was the talk of the day. Mr. Thomas J. Pearsall had a committee of his tenants to nivite Dr. Brown to speak at the annual Braswell picnic.

The County Council of Negro Farmers, and the Negro county and home demonstration agents, wish to express their many thanks to the following:

Mr. R. E. Currin, Jr., for advice, assistance and for making the test farm facilities available.

Mr. Milton S. Brown, of the Tarboro Coca-Cola Bottling Company, for loud speaking amplifiers.

Mr. Aubrey Shackell, editor of the Tarboro Southerner, for newspaper publicity.

The following merchants and business houses:

Tarboro merchants as follows:

Marrow-Pitt Hardware Co., Pitt Implement Co., W. G. Clark Co., W. S. Calrk and Sons, Inc., J. E. Simmons Furniture Co., P. Shugar Department Store, Belk-Tyler Co.

Rocky Mount merchants as follows: Planters Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Co., Upper Coastal Plain Test Station, H. H. Weeks Seed and Feed Co., Z. B. Bulluck Meat Market, J. S. Gorham Hardware Co., Gardner's Dairy Products Co., Rocky Mount Hatchery Co.

Memphis [illegible] Com'rcial Appeal
September 11, 1941

NEGRO DAY TO BE HELD

Fairgrounds Will Be Utilized For Benefit Show Tomorrow

A special negro day will be observed at the Fairgrounds tomorrow as the Memphis LeMoyne Association stages a benefit show in the $60,000 campaign to erect a Physical Education Building at Lemoyne College. The negro Chamber of Commerce is cosponsor.

Amusement devices will begin running at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A vaudeville featuring talent from LeMoyne and the negro high schools will be presented at 6 and 9 o'clock.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEGRO DOLLS!

WANTED! Agents and Salespeople, to help distribute Beautiful Colored Dolls everywhere. $20 daily easily made, if you have Church, Lodge, Club, School or Store Connection. Sample $1.95. Write to

NATIONAL COMPANY
254 W. 135th St., New York City

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

D.C. SPONSOR IGNORES ORDER TO ALTER SKIT

OCT 4 1941

Insulting Allusion Draws Fire Of N.A.A.C.P. And Washington Air Fans

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Protests from the District of Columbia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People over the use of the word "nigger" in a radio broadcast over station WINX have resulted in the denial of the facilities of this station to the commercial sponsor guilty of the offense.

On September 16, a dramatic skit was included in the regular program of Sophocles Papas, music teacher. The offensive term was used repeatedly in this presentation and numerous calls were made to the radio station and to the N.A.A.C.P. office.

Mrs. Gertrude B. Stone, first vice-president and chairman of the press and publicity committee of the local N.A.A.C.P., wrote to Mr. Papas calling to his attention the resentment of colored listeners and asking for an apology on his next broadcast.

Oversight Blamed

Mr. Papas replied by telephone that he regretted the epithet and that itse use on his program was due to an oversight in checking with an entertainer whom he had engaged to appear.

OCT 4 1941

Mrs. Stone wrote to George J. Gow, program director of WINX regarding the incident:

"Such instances as this unfortunately detract from the sincere effort which both you and our committee have made to serve the community and to create good will for your radio station.

"The gravity of the situation seems to me to justify an apology to your colored audience at the time that this program next occurs on the air. In addition we would like to have your assurance that every effort be made to prevent the repetition of the use of insulting epithets."

OCT 4. 1941

In acknowledging the communication Mr. Gow wrote:

"This happened as a condition primarily beyond our direct control inasmuch as the writer had definitely requested from Mr. Papas over a period of some six weeks ago, that all presentation on his program, with the exception of instrumental music MUST be auditioned by myself or my assistants before such a program should go on the air.

Taken Off Air

"Mr. Papas in presenting the dramatic skit definitely disobeyed these instructions. The net result is that his programs will no longer be heard over WINX.

"No one better realizes than myself the tremendous bad influence that transgression of broadcasting ethics can produce. This situation can bring nothing else from myself and the personnel of WINX but an apology and a sincere effort on our part to be sure as far as we can control the situation that it will not happen again. The possibility of an apology from Mr. Papas is eliminated because this program will not be on the air again."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

'LIFE' APOLOGIZES

DEC 3 1941

INSTITUTE, West Va., Dec. 11—John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State university received a reply this week from the editors of Life magazine to his protesting their use of the word "pickaninnies" in a recent issue. The complete apology is as follows:

Dear Mr. Davis:

LIFE regrets very much indeed that the use of the word "pickaninnies" should have offended you. We meant no affront, you may rest assured, and are extremely sorry that any should have resulted.

LIFE has in the past published many reports on subjects of special interest to the Negro people which show that it is actually friendly and sympathetic toward them, as toward all other groups in the population. Such an article appeared just last week, in the November 25th issue, about John Borican, Negro athlete and artist—and many others will be published from time to time. They can be accepted as evidence, we think, that LIFE is not hostile or prejudiced against the Negro race.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Gertrude Epstein.

DEC 3 1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Sigmas To Request Race Educator For Seminar

Ask Mrs. FDR To Make Way As Sponsor

DEC 6 1941

Call "Life" Magazine To Heal Insult

Staff Correspondence

NEWPORT NEWS — Acting in the spirit of its theme, "The Negro in National Defense," delegates to the first Northeastern Regional Conference of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority meeting here November 28-30 at the Shipyard Community Center, passed resolutions authorizing the regional syntaktes, Mrs. Edna F. Browne, Washington, D. C., and local chapters, to forward vigorous protest to Life magazine for referring to colored children as "pickanninies" in an article for November issue on a baby health clinic in Memphis, Tenn.

The sorors also voted to make representations to Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt to the end that competent educators of our group be included on the faculty of the seminar she is sponsoring to teach American History to Britishers at the Congressional Library.

DEC 6

Mrs. Pearl Howell of Hampton Institute was elected regional grammateus, and Mrs. Mary Griffin of Baltimore, regional tamiochous.

Soror Ernestine Steele, central syntaktes from St. Louis, delivered the principal address at the religious services held at St. Paul AME Church, Sunday morning which climaxed the conference activities. She extended greetings from the national organization and gave a brief history of its activities through 65 chapters whose programs are centered on national and local scholarships, literary contests, baby clinics, nursery schools, and creative arts exhibits.

DEC 6 1941

Soror Steele said that the sorority was due chiefly to the adoption of worthwhile principles, fine leadership, and a multifold program. Devoting her major discussion to the role of race women in the national defense program, the visiting executive recommended adoption of the suggestions made by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York, director of Civilian Defense — rendering services in the role of nursing, nutrition, recreation, first aid, rescue squads, and spotters and air raid wardens.

Soror Steele observed that development of our army, navy, and factory production is not sufficient to insure the safety of our democracy, now seriously threatened. Such safety, she said, "will depend upon the quality and extent of the education, the convictions, and the moral stamina of all the people.

WE SHOULD BE GRATEFUL

"As Negroes, we recognize the vast number of prejudices and unfair phases of American democracy. We definitely realize the minority groups in America are discriminated against in countless ways — and yet we do feel that in this country of ours, the ideals are more deeply founded in independence; there is more freedom of ideas, and greater opportunities than we should find in any other country that we might wish to adopt as our homeland—therefore we must appreciate this America of ours."

"We must have a deep gratitude for the principles that are right and show this by making ourselves more useful citizens."

Soror Ruth Whitehead Whaley of New York, grand parliamentarian, warned against "becoming too wise for the religious faith of our fathers," urging that in this day of supreme crisis, we respect and fulfill two obligations, "love for God and love for our fellowmen." Soror Edna F. Browne, regional syntaktes, summed up the conference activities. Soror Arquilla Ross Bradshaw of the hostess chapter, Omega Sigma, presided. Soror Susie Jenkins, chapter basileus, introduced Soror Steele. The senior choir of St. Paul gave selections with Prof. J. J. Ballou at the organ console. Medley of sorority and fraternity hymns were played by Frederick Lewis. Rev. J. Wayman Henry, pastor, welcomed the delegates and commended the sorority for its uplifting program. Soror Bradshaw was general chairman on arrangements.

DEC 6 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Small 'N' Trips Writer Explaining 'Pickaninnies'

DEC 6 1941

Jimmy Corcoran, Chicago Herald-American sports writer and columnist, who aroused the indignation of the South side when he referred to members of the Phillips high school football squad as "pickaninnies" in Wednesday's edition of the paper, explained to the Chicago Defender Thursday his reason for using the distasteful word.

"To me, they (the Phillips team) shaped up as a group of gallant, little fellows who did a grand job, although outweighed in practically every game. I imagine that's how the word 'pickaninnies' popped into the story," he wrote.

"To me," he continued, "it seemed to describe boys who were up against giants such as in the Tilden game . . ."

In his letter of explanation, Corcoran added insult to injury by failing to capitalize the word "Negro" which he used repeatedly.

Corcoran's letter was written in response to a protest wired him by The Chicago Defender immediately after the appearance of the paper on the street.

Edward Cochrane, Herald-American sports editor, blamed the appearance of the offensive word on "sloppy copy reading" and added that the use of such terms was entirely out of line with the policy of the paper.

He assured the Defender there would be no repetition of the incident.

Corcoran's letter, in which he made frequent reference to well-known Negro athletes with whom he has been associated in an effort, presumably, to indicate his lack of prepudice, follows:

"In using the word 'pickaninnies' in referring to the members of the Wendell Phillips football team in a recent column, certainly I had no intention of slighting the boys who had such a splendid season; nor was the term used in any manner derogatory to the negro race. That's one thing that always has been against my principles.

DEC 6 1941

"Fact of the matter is that I have admired the exceptionally fine job of Coach Len Sachs (who is my close personal friend) and the performance of his boys all season. To me they shaped up as a group of gallant, little fellows who did a grand job, although outweighed in practically every game.

"I imagine that's how the word 'pickaninnies' popped into the story. To me it seemed to describe boys who were up against giants such as in the Tilden game . . . in the mud. Apparently, I misinterpreted the meaning of the word.

"I believe my association with negro athletes goes back a lot farther than most of Chicago's sports writers.

"You must remember Fritz Pollard, the immortal from Lane and Brown. We went to school together. I carried his pants during a whole afternoon in a track meet at De Paul field. Certainly my admiration of the negro boy in sports had an early founding. I think he was one of the greatest athletes of all time.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
November 19, 1941

Negro Achievement Day.

Guilford had its first Negro Achievemen Day program last Saturday at the county courthouse, a decidedly worthwhile event serving to reveal, among other things much constructive, progressive and profitable work amongst the county's rural negro population.

The distinction and honor of being recognized by authorities on agriculture and economics as the outstanding negro farm family of Guilford county was bestowed upon John Williamson and members of his family who are residents of the Summerfield section. A suitable trophy, gift of the county commissioners, was awarded to the Williamsons, the presentation being made by the county's negro farm agent, B. A. Hall. It was revealed that the Williamsons, who won the top honor in a contest with 547 other negro families who were eligible to compete for it, had been making payments on their home purchased under the farm security program, had followed a live-at-home policy, and had increased the value of their farm by an estimated $1,000 within the last year. Numerous other awards, in addition to the feature torphy, were given for excellence in various farm and home achievements.

The event, which is to be an annual affair, was under the leadership of B. A. Hall, the county's negro farm agent, and Guilford's negro home agent, Rosa T. Winchester. Many of Guilford's negro farm families are setting fine examples in the sort of work that makes for economic success and security, which, in turn, make for a better and more enlightened citizenry.

Achievements such as those brought out and spotlighted on the Negro Achievement Day program afford abundant proof that the critics are wrong when they say there are no opportunities here for the negro.

59-1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Proud of "Negro"

DEC 1 3 1941

Dear Sir—Whoever suggested the name for the Negro team that played at the Polo Grounds last Sunday should be shot. "Colored All-Stars," bah! A body would think that it was comprised of Chinese, Japs, Indians and Negroes. In the future let us call a spade a spade (no pun intended), and thereby reflect in print the racial pride that was so clearly demonstrated at said game.

Negro, meaning black, and used in the same manner as Caucasian is used to designate white, is the only synonym that can honestly and pridefully be accepted, as every black man, proud of his race and its heritage, will agree.

It would be a good idea to make this an answer to the letter published in your paper on November 22. As the writer mentioned, all people are known for their origin; thus the Negro is of the black race and originally African. Maybe the writer can enlighten your readers as to where his "colored race" is from? His honest answer would have to be, "Slavery." For there his "new race" was born, out of rape and comingling—without benefit of matrimony—of the black and white races. If he wants to be a member of this "new race" of hybrids and mongrels, that's his business, but those who love purity and honor will rather work towards the purification and unity of their people, than to paint them as the offspring of a lurid and degenerated past.

DEC 1 3 1941

When the writer speaks of the difference in color of the members of the black race, let me answer him by asking a question: Has he noticed that all white people are not white, They, too, are of all complexions, from the paleness of Hitler's Aryans, the olive of the Eurasian, to the swarthiness of the Latin groups. Let him look at the back of his Selective Service card, there under complexion, the first half, which was undoubtedly meant for members of the white race, he will find such terms as sallow, light, ruddy, dark, etc. He will also notice that these can be applied to other races as well. Only the last three, light brown, dark brown and black, can be applied to the Negro.

If the mulatto, i. e., colored people, want to "pull out," let them do so, and they will have the sincere thanks of millions of Negroes—meaning, Blacks.

J. A. Blades, Jr.
Ralph Nelson.
254 Manhattan Avenue.

59-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. FDR Approves Plans For Negro Day

NEW YORK. —(A N P)—A special communication from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, congratulating plans for a National Negro day on June 27, was received Friday by the Citizens' Coordinating committee of New York, the group in charge of the celebration.

The First Lady of the Nation wrote:

"I am very glad to hear you are planning a National Negro day, and my congratulations go to you. I hope it will do much to break down some of the racial and religious prejudices which exist in our country today, as this is a good time when all of us should work in unity toward the common good.

Very sincerely yours,
Eleanor Roosevelt.

Meanwhile 50 of Harlem's outstanding businesses and fraternal organizations had already volunteered support or contributions of floats to the parade of progress scheduled to highlight the day's events.

A party for 10,000 Harlem children is being planned at Dorrence Brooks Square at 2 p. m., with Sheffield Farms, Vogt's and Tasty Baking concerns donating cake and ice cream. The evening celebration will be headed by a community rally and celebration at the Golden Gate ballroom. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of the NYA and member of the Coordinating Advisory committee, will head the list of outstanding speakers.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

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Harlemites Prepare For Celebration On June 27th

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——A Colored Judge——

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Observance of Negro Day

We have always believed there should be at least one day in the year set aside for Negroes to pay homage to their heroes and saints. It is a custom practived by most Americans. Throughout some sections of the country, January 1 is called Emancipation Day and observances are held commemorating the Negro's Freedom from slavery.

Last year a gigantic celebration known as the American Negro Exposition was held in Chicago. Its theme was the Negro's progress since the Civil War, and the exhibits attempted to show the results of his handiwork.

Also last year Negro Day was celebrated at the World's Fair, with local merchants, churches, newspapers and welfare institutions co-operating. The significance of the day became so apparent that it was decided to make it an annual affair. Negro Day this year has been set for June 27.

Committees already have made plans for a gala week, with parades, speeches and dances. Business institutions are lending their aid to make the event a success. Newspapers are co-operating. The Amsterdam Star-News will publish a special edition that week, dedicating it to "Negro Day." The venture is worthy of your attention and assistance.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO PILGRIMAGE TO 'LOST COLONY' SET FOR JULY 8

MANTEO, N. C., June 19—A Patriotic Negro Pilgrimage to Old Fort Raleigh, birthplace of the nation, and site of the fifth annual presentation of Paul Green's historical drama, "The Lost Colony", which opens July 3, will be held all day Tuesday, July 8, according to D. M. L. Trigg, president of the Elizabeth City Teachers' college, who is general chairman of the program.

The principal address of the occasion, which marks the fourth annual Negro Day in connection with "The Lost Colony", drama of the first American pioneers, will be delivered by Dr. J. E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, of Durham. The musical program again will be directed by Mrs. Nell Hunter, noted Durham soprano, who will also sing a group of spirituals.

Among those invited to attend the Pilgrimage are Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Mr. C. C. Spaulding, Dr. M. F. Whittaker, Dr. J. R. E. Lee, Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Dr. John W. Davis, Dr. F. D. Bluford, Dr. W. J. Trent, Dr. J. W. Seabrook, Dr. F. L. Mims, Jr., Dr. R. P. Daniels, Dr. Edgar H. Gould and many others.

Special invitations have been issued to prominent Negroes in the arts, including Miss Marian Anderson and Miss Dorothy Maynor, internationally famous singers, and Richard Wright, co-author with Paul Green of the four-star Broadway success, "Native Son." Green won the Pulitzer Prize in 1927 for his full-length Negro drama, "In Abraham's Bosom", which is considered one of his best plays.

Beginning at 2 o'clock, the program will include music by the Fort Bragg Band, the popular Excelsior Band of Norfolk, the Jubilee Singers, and a group of choruses from North Carolina and Virginia. This will be followed by an old-fashioned fish fry on the Fort Raleigh grounds and a presentation of "The Lost Colony."

Negro Day was originally set aside by the governor of North Carolina, President Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina, Clyde Erwin, state superintendent of Education, Paul Green and D. Bradford Fearing, president of the Roanoke Island Historical association.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
July 7, 1941

NEGROES PLAN VISIT TO MANTEO

Patriotic Pilgrimage to Fort Raleigh to Draw Hundreds There on Tuesday

Manteo, July 6.—A patriotic Negro pilgrimage to Old Fort Raleigh, birthplace of the nation, and site of the fifth annual presentation of Paul Green's historical drama, "The Lost Colony," which opened July 3, will be held all day Tuesday, July 8, according to Dr. H. L. Trigg, president of the Elizabeth City Teachers College, who is general chairman of the program.

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Negro Day was originally set aside by the Governor of North Carolina, President Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina, Clyde Erwin, State Superintendent of Education, Paul Green and D. Bradford Fearing, president of the Roanoke Island Historical Association, which sponsors the drama as a non-commercial venture.

Asheville, N. C., Times
July 3, 1941

NEGROES WILL HAVE ALL-DAY CELEBRATION

Patriotic Meet Will Be Held At Flat Rock.

A reunion and patriotic service for negroes of the Western North Carolina and Piedmont sections will be held at the Baptist Assembly grounds, East Flat Rock, tomorrow. Rev. E. W. Dixon, business manager of the Baptist assembly, will have charge.

Features of the day will be a soldiers' drill, conducted by Bryant Dixon, of Asheville, and Prof. B. H. Thornton, of the CCC camp, Spindale; and a musical program by the St. Paul radio choir of 40 voices, of Anderson, S. C.

Dr. S. C. Campbell, pastor of the St. Paul Baptist church, Anderson, S. C., and an executive of the national Baptist convention, U. S. A., will deliver the address of the day. He will speak on "The American Negro Soldier, and the Negro in the National Defense Program." The general public is invited. Reservations will be prepared for white persons. Doubleheader baseball games will follow the earlier program of the day. Players will be the Spartanburg Sluggers vs. Asheville Black Tourists, and Brevard Tigers vs. CCC Camp Hornets. Program will be from 1:30 p. m., to 3:00 p. m., and baseball games, 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.

For the convenience of the Asheville people, there has been arranged a bus excursion, running all day from the Y. M. I. building. Reservations can be made at McCoy and Wilkins funeral home, phone 762, it was reported.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Race Day At Lost Colony Rained Out

No Negro Program In '41; Welcome To Play Anytime

MANTEO, N. C. — Negro Day festivities were rained out here at Fort Raleigh, the scene of the Lost Colony historical drama, on Tuesday.

After thunder showers had poured, at frequent intervals all day long, Tuesday, the skies cleared momentarily in the late afternoon and the annual Negro Day program, sponsored by the WPA Adult Education set-up in North Carolina, in conjunction with the Roanoke Island Historical Association, was begun.

TWO NUMBERS

However, after one band number by the Excelsior Reed and Brass Band of Norfolk and one rendition by the Philharmonic Glee Club of Norfolk, the rains came again and the entire program, together with the evening performance of the pageant, the Lost Colony, had to be postponed.

Hundreds of people who had come from all parts of North Carolina and Virginia failed to see either the special, all-Negro program or the colorful historical play.

WELCOMED ANY TIME

D. B. Fearing, president of the Historical Association, announced this week that the Negro Day program would not be held at a later date this year but would be held next year.

However, he emphasized the fact that colored people are welcome to attend any performance of the "Lost Colony," held nightly under the stars in the great, rustic amphitheatre constructed on the sight of the original English settlement on historic Roanoke Island.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEGROES MARK DAY TODAY

Freedom Observances to Be Held in 40,000 Churches

Today is National Negro Freedom Day and in 40,000 Negro churches throughout the country sermons will be preached on "the Negro's contribution to our democratic institutions and the American way of life," it was announced yesterday by Edgar G. Brown, general director of the National Negro Council.

Mr. Brown said that a "march of a million dimes to Washington" would take place to finance a lobby "to present in an orderly and constitutional way the interest of 12,000,000 Negroes in playing their full share in the national defense emergency."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Insulting Label On Polish Stocked By A & P Stores

NEW YORK.—Asking for immediate discontinuation of sales of a stove polish carried by A. and P. stores which displays the head of a grinning Negro and is called "Nigger Head Stove Polish," the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made a formal protest to J. E. Andrews, regional director of the Atlantic and Pacific stores.

The N.A.A.C.P. got wind of the insulting can top several weeks ago when a purchase was made at an A. and P. store at 171-11 Linden boulevard, Jamaica, N. Y. The purchasing agent for the stores was immediately called and protest was made, but the agent denied that the stove polish was stocked by the stores.

Following further complaints, the N.A.A.C.P. sent a representative to the Jamaica store where another can of the polish was purchased on August 2.

The N.A.A.C.P. declared that the legend and illustration on the can are repulsive to all Negroes.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

Senegambian Terminology

Sirs:

Here I am away out West, faithfully shelling out 15¢ each week to keep up with TIME while my regular subscription copies pile up in Kansas City. Yet, I do not ask TIME to change its address die. My purpose herein follows the same theme of my last two letters to you within 18 months.

First it was your constant use of the abortive term *Negress*; your farfetched designation of *pickaninnies* in a Chicago department store. . . . Now it is your use of "darky-driven" trucks! (TIME, July 21, p. 33, col. 1.) Damn!! What is wrong with TIME's policy toward the American Negro in the last year and a half? It's getting so I can't read an article about the race without being insulted! . . .

GIRARD T. BRYANT
Railroad Porters and Waiters Club
Ogden, Utah.

P.S. Don't bother to change my subscription address. I shall be in Kansas City within a month, having taken a splendid vacation at the expense of Union Pacific.

Some terms (adjectives) that might be used in describing Negroes:

bronzed (conventional but well liked)
mighty black
jade black
blue black
coal black (trite)
smooth yellow (don't use "high yaller")
golden tinted
mellow (current '38-'40)
huskies
Zigaboo (coined by Negroes)
Senegambian
coffee-colored (used by TIME)
smooth (in place of "shiny")
golden brown
chocolate brown (trite)
(*you* add to the list)

(DON'TS)

Nigger
Negress
pickaninny
darky
octoroon
quadroon, etc.

▶ Let TIME writers take note of the liberal vocabulary offered by Subscriber Bryant.—ED.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
December 19, 1940

A "PROTEST" against the use of the word "Negro" in headlines over crime stories.

Editor, Virginian-Pilot:

In a daily newspaper of December 12 appeared a telegraphic news report headlined, "Negro Attacks Woman, Hurls Her Into Lake." In the text, the man charged with the crime, Joseph Spell, four times was referred to as "the Negro" instead of being referred to by his own name. I am moved to ask if there is any race group in the United States so maligned by this form of newspaper reporting as is the one-tenth of our population that is the Negro group?

The newspapers report almost daily of racketeers plundering and gangsters murdering. Names of the racketeers and gangsters involved, are, many times, readily identified by readers as of a definite race or nationality. But the news reports almost invaraibly omit the racial or national relationship of the alleged guilty persons. Is it the policy of the news associations, in reporting criminal acts, to specify the race group or national classification when a member of the Negro race is the alleged principal, and to omit the same specification if an alleged criminal is of a European or Asiatic nationality?

The daily papers, in reporting local news, have not consistently refrained from such headlines as "Negro Snatches Purse." This kind of news reporting is as offensive to self-respecting colored people as the headlines, "Citizen of English Descent Robs Widows' Fund" would be to all persons of English ancestry here, even if the British descendant did steal the widows' dollars.

We who call ourselves Americans are, as never before, striving for national unity. If that goal is to be realized and unity is to be maintained the press and news agencies can be among the most potent contributing factors. But construction forces can tear down as well as to build up if they choose to so use the tools of their craft. When news reports are so worded that they encourage race prejudice, tend to indict a whole people for the act of an individual, or arouse false suspicions, newspapers carrying such reports are not only rendering a disservice to national unity; they are guilty of a gross injustice to a loyal and patriotic American minority group.

While reading a local daily paper a few days ago a degree of gratification was felt in observing these headlines: "Colored Jamboree for Benefit of Joy Fund." My humble opinion is that that headline is in better taste than "Negroes Make Whoopee for Black Santa Claus." Before this season of goodwill to all men shall have passed may there be a sympathetic understanding of the injury the minority group has long suffered, but injury for which it is not too late for the white press and news agencies to make reparation.

JOHN J. PITT.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Association To Study Negro Hist.

JAN 4 1941

NEW YORK CITY.—(ANP)—At the 55th annual meeting of the American Historical association one of the oldest and most carefully organized scientific societies, a session will be devoted to the "History of the Negro in the United States." This marks the first time in more than half a century that the body has considered any aspect of Negro history.

Of the three main papers to be read, two will be delivered by Negroes: Charles H. Wesley of Howard university, will speak on "The Negro in the Organization of Abolition, 1831-37," and "Some Interpretations of the Negro Colonization Movement" is the topic selected by Rayford Logan, of Howard. The third paper, "The Race Issue in the Overthrow of Reconstruction in Mississippi," is to be delivered by a southern white, Vernon L. Wharton, of Millsaps college.

W. E. B. DuBois of the Atlanta university graduate school, will serve as chairman of the session. Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley State College, along with two southern whites, Alex M. Arnett of the Women's college of the University of North Carolina, and A. Ray Newsome, University of North Carolina, will lead the discussions following the delivery of each paper.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Eyes Of All America Will Turn To Negroes In Their History Week

JAN 22 1941

Nation-wide attention will be focused on the background and development of the Negro race during the week Feb. 9-12, when National Negro History Week is celebrated with appropriate ceremonies throughout the country.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, of Washington, began this effort in 1915, at which time he organized the Association for the Study of Negro Life. Aims of the organization are:

To promote historical research, to publish books on Negro life and history, to promote the study of the Negro through clubs and schools and to bring about harmony between the races by interpreting the one to the other.

Since its organization the association has published 25 volumes of articles and documents, and 27 monographs on Negro life and history. It has also collected thousands of valuable manuscripts on the Negro have been made accessible to the Library of Congress.

Directing attention to the study of the Negro as a neglected field, the association soon reported important results. Emphasis has been placed on the scientific investigation of races, in opposition to the claims for superiority of certain races. The association also has sought to stimulate the Negro to higher endeavor by learning the significant record of his race.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Probe Textbook For History Of Negro Life

MAR 23 1941

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Two separate studies of history textbooks used in the local school system and their treatment of the Negro are nearing completion, it has been learned from reliable sources. These studies are being made by a committee for the NAACP and a committee for the New York Chapter, Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

Added significance is given to these studies in view of other surveys made into school textbooks reports on which have provoked considerable controversy.

Richmond, Va. News Leader
January 4, 1941

Negro History Week Will Be Observed

In accordance with the nation-wide observance, Negro History Week, under the sponsorship of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, will be observed by Richmond schools, clubs and other civic organizations the week of Feb. 9.

Three of the association's bulletins last year featured the Negro people of Africa, Asia and Europe, and an outline of the Negro people in foreign lands will be featured during the celebrated week.

Studies on the race in the West Indies, Latin America, Australia and Canada are to be discussed in that order.

The association, under the direction of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, 1538 Ninth Street, Northwest, Washington, urged schools, organizations, clubs and other civic groups to write for an early supply of association literature in order to facilitate a proper observance of History Week.

Most prominent is the report of Dr. Ralph Robey of Columbia university in which it was charged that doctrines alien to the American way were being injected into books and therefore taught to children. This particular study, financed by the National Manufacturers association, drew so much criticism that the association immediately attempted to disassociate itself from the project.

MAR 23 1941

As one of the committee members explained, the object of the two surveys now in process is to determine the extent of racial bias evident in the textbooks, with particular stress upon the Negro.

Among the members of the NAACP committee are Rev. William Lloyd Imes, St. James Presbyterian church; Roy Wilkins, the association's assistant executive secretary; Dr. Laurence D. Reddick, curator of Schomburg Collection. Assistance is also being given by Dr. Marie Carpenter who has done considerable work in this field, it was said.

The work in behalf of the New York chapter is being handled by Dr. Reddick, Miss Melva Price, Harcourt Tymes and several other teachers, both colored and white.

59-1941

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
February 26, 1941

As Tribune Readers See It

NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT

LAKE PLACID.—I was glad to see your editorial, "Negro Farmers Of Florida."

"Negro" seems to me much more dignified and accurate than "colored" which is the word most often used in many parts of our country. But, isn't "negro" a formal specific race name that deserves capitalization just as Malay, Anglo-Saxon, Latin, or Scandinavian?

I am always happy to see negro ability recognized. Their achievements must be made under many handicaps. We are enjoying your paper.

HAZLE B. EVING.

Leakesville, N. C. News
May 1, 1941

Plan Negro Achievement Day Program

Achievement day for Rockingham negroes will be observed at the Washington high school in Reidsville this week, Saturday, with all negro schools of the county participating in the program.

About 900 students and 500 patrons are expected for the event which will be under direction of W. S. Johnson.

The morning program, which begins at 9 a. m., will consist of drills and review of all phases of study from the second through the seventh grades.

At 1:30 in the afternoon, the finalists of the oratorical contest will be heard. There will be a reading of the two best health essays and a quartet contest.

This will be followed by the presentation of the L. H. McLaurin award for excellency in seventh grade scholarship; excellency of 4-H Club organization and other contests awards. Reading and seventh grade certificates will be presented.

To conclude the day's program, athletic events will be held beginning at 3 o'clock.

Greensboro Daily News Bureau
120½ Scales St., Telephone 714

REIDSVILLE, May 1.—Approximately 900 students and 700 teachers, school executives, patrons and other special guests are expected to attend the Rockingham county negro Achievement day program to be conducted at Washington high school here Saturday. M. S. Johnson, Elm Grove negro school teacher, is directing the program. Representatives of all negro schools in the county system will take part.

Achievement day begins at 9 o'clock Saturday morning and will continue throughout most of the remainder of the day. Contests and flash-card drills in arithmetic, reading, spelling and language will be presented. There will also be an oratorical contest and contests in 4-H club work. Another feature of the program will be a style show conducted by Miss M. W. Townes, negro home demonstration agent for Rockingham county.

Greensboro, N. C. News
May 2, 1941

NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT DAY SET SATURDAY

Large Crowd Expected For Rockingham Affair.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MAY 10 1941

CONCERNING THE WORD Nigger": We're told that a group of government employes (of our pigment) were accustomed to joking among themselves, "Nigger this; Nigger, that."

A white employe, working with them daily and hearing their free use of the term Nigger became used to hearing their free use of it. On one occasion, when calling to a dark-skinned fellow worker, he said, "Come here, nigger!"

He almost got lynched. We can only say . . . After all!???!!!

Sociology scholars say that those who are sensitive about the term are not yet "liberated" . . . that they have been freed from slavery and inferiority by law, but not by what goes on within themselves.

GENERAL
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANTHEMS

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

SAYS NEGRO NATIONAL ANTHEM PRESERVES THOUGHT PATTERN OF SEPARATENESS

APR 5 - 1941

"LET us now arise and sing the 'Negro National Anthem'." These words are to be heard at almost every large and sumptuous gathering of the colored people in these United States. This anthem is a beautiful thing, written by James Weldon Johnson. Both the melody and the lyrics are captivating and compelling.

Yet I notice that not many actually sing it, they rather mumble and hum, because they do not know it, but when they sing the Star Spangled Banner, My Country 'Tis of Thee, or God Bless America, the melodious tones pouring from golden voices seem to veritably lift us up and carry us to the heights delectable. Colored Americans seem to be constantly and continuously putting forth bitter efforts to be real Americans, but subversive forces are always innocently tugging and pulling against them. Why should Americans, to the manor born, who know no other country, who are loyal and true, have a different and distinct National Anthem from all of their fellow citizens?

Mr. Bibb

APR 5 - 1941

MUST CHANGE THINKING

THERE seems to be no logical denial of the fact that "as a man thinketh, so is he." If we are prone to forever think in terms of social separateness and in the grooves and channels of social difference, just so long will we be forced to accept the status of Jim Crow. Before there can be any true, unrestrained liberty and freedom for the American colored man, every tentacle and every vestige of the thought of his so-called differences must be torn from his mind. He must think as an American and not as a Negro.

We sing a "Negro National Anthem," because we do not consider ourselves unfettered and unhampered Americans. And as long as we think that way, just so long will the curse be upon us. It has been well said that the greatest curse of American prejudice is the forcing of us to think in terms of Negroes rather than in terms of Americans. This is our own native land. We love it. The German born may sing the "Watch on the Rhine," the French-American may thrill in ecstacy to the "Marseilles," the British-American may go into rhapsodies over "Rule Brittanica," but we were born here. Our parents were born here and we know nothing of Africa or any other place. We are Americans. The American National Anthem is our National Anthem and when we are called to chant, "Lift Every Voice and Sing," dubbed the Negro National Anthem, we are literally admitting that Old Glory does not wave for us.

APR 5 - 1941

LIKE TO SHOW US UP

WE are under consant and continual surveillance. Scrutinizing critics are "surveying and analyzing" our every thought and act. They gloat gleefully over any finding that will show us up as being diametrically different. They observe and caustically comment upon what we wear, what we eat, what we sing, how we talk, how we walk, and how we act. They dig and jab us with taunts and jeers in the attempt to show that we do not come up to the standard of accepted Americanism. They are eternally vigilant in seeking to discredit us and we must be eternally vigilant in our approach to recognition.

Jim Crow thinking precedes Jim Crow acting. Jim Crow singing reveals Jim Crow thinking. Which leads to the inevitable conclusion that America will put no higher appraisal upon us than we place upon ourselves. I heard a young business man who recently attended a convention in New York, say that he was the "only colored" man there, but that in the hotels and convention halls he acted like everybody else. He said, "I acted just as if I belonged there." In America we must act just as if we belonged here. We are not in America on a rain check. We are here to stay.

APR 5 - 1941

As long as we keep the memoirs of slavery green singing "slavery time" songs, as long as we chirp the so-called spirituals bringing back the dreadful scenes of the autcion block, as long as we feel that we must have a separate "National Anthem," then just so long will the color line be drawn against us in American life. Think American, act American and demand Americanism. No other course will give us true emancipation.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

BEYOND RACIALISM

(From Interracial Review)

By Margaret C. McCulloch

APR 12 1941

Negro education and Negro leadership today face an acute and baffling dilemma with respect to racialism. On the one hand Negroes have been compelled to develop a degree of racialism. Their pronounced physical differences from the dominant whites, the historical difference in their origin and social status, and the prejudices and discriminations which still operate against them have made it inevitable that Negroes should develop an almost painfully intense race consciousness. Moreover in order to combat these discriminations from without, and the sense of discouragement from within, Negro leaders and educators have found it necessary to foster Negro racialism, to build up the concept of "the Negro" with a capital N, a race with a history, a culture-background, and heroes; a race with its own organs, which whites term "Negro press," "Negro movies," etc., but which Negroes significantly term "race papers," "race movies," etc., with the unconscious assumption that always accompanies intense racialism that "race" means my race. They have found it necessary to foster conscious "racial" solidarity in order that Negroes might constitute a pressure group operating through various agencies and organs to remove legal discriminations, obtain civil rights, and win political influence. So, and only so have they been able to move forward, if only a little, in the national life towards equality of status and fullness of citizenship.

APR 1 2 1941

On the other hand racialism is of all doctrines and passions that which the world, the United States, and above all the Negro, has most reason to fear and to combat. Its effects in the world of today need no commentary. Composed as the American people of the United States is today of every racial strain under heaven, and with an inheritance of Anglo-Saxon race views, and large numbers of two sharply contrasted races who would be thrown into opposition should racialism develop in this country the harm that it would do to this nation is almost equally apparent. With the Negro constituting not merely a numerical minority politically largely disfranchised and deficient in economic position and power, and deficient in control of organs influencing public opinion, the possibility of rampart racialism in America offers a prospect of horror to any humane citizen, and a prospect fraught with peculiar dread for the Negro. It is of all times a most crucial time, not merely not to stress racialism, but to do all in our power to uproot any existing elements of racialism from the minds of our people.

What then is the Negro leader and educator to do? If he abandons "racialism," he will ten to one be unable to check the movement now it has got such a start among his people; and should he succeed in checking it he would check with it all progress towards the organized Negro-group action so essential to securing fuller rights, and to taking his rightful place in American life. If he persists in fostering racialism, he will be fostering in his own people that very view and passion of which he of all men most wants to rid the world; and as he fosters it in his own group he can be sure he is fostering it in the white group also in reaction.

APR 1 2 1941

Yet if he throws up his hands in despair, he is scarcely entitled to be termed either leader or educator, abandoning his people to the blind drift of forces at a time of peculiar need for leadership gifted with insight, courage and wisdom.

Is there a way out? Personally I am convinced that there is, a way that leads through racialism and beyond. Perhaps it is best illustrated in the relation of the family to the community, for race is primarily a kinship bond, while American citizenship is geographic in basis, like family and township on a smaller scale. It needs no elaborating the point that the disorganized family, lacking in mutual affection and respect, in loyalty, mutual confidence and support, and in permanence of relationships is a tragic misfortune and handicap to its individual members, to itself as a family and to the community as a whole. At the other extreme we are familiar with that excessive and aggressive family-group egotism in which the members of a family place family pride and family interest above all other considerations standing solidly against the world; and whether they be exploiting snobs at the economic top of the scale, or slum-dwelling crooks at the economic bottom they form an essentially anti-social element in the community and are equally a liability and a divisive factor in community life. Is not this matter of race a similar dilemma and one with a similar solution? The individual who would develop to his fullest extent as a person and as a valuable member of his community, needs family life and family solidarity. He needs the sense of kin and home, the culture of a fine tradition of which he is justly proud and to which he desires to live up; he needs the security of loyal love and mutual trust; he needs the discipline of sacrificing to the family good because he loves his family, sacrifices ranging from minute personal adjustments, of preference for a certain wall-paper, perhaps, even to laying down life itself in the effort to save the life of child or parent or brother or sister in danger; he needs to learn the patience and the responsibility of carrying his share in the family burdens, and bearing with the less able or the less worthy members of the home. Yes—this is family and it is race at its best in many ways, and as it is needed today in Negro life acutely.

Reidsville, N. C. Review
May 4, 1941

Negro Achievement Day Group

The following are contest and award winners of the negro county-wide achievement day program.--Louise Thomas, Grooms school, Viola Hamlin, Swadell Cotton, Thelma Maynard and Macey Galloway, of Elm Grove school, and Thelma Maynaard, of the Haw River school. The pictures of all winners do not appear.

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Approximately eight hundred elementary and grammar grade students of the county school system and six hundred or more teachers, parents and patrons assembled at the Washington high school of Reidsville, Saturday morning to enter and witness contests which included reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, language and oratory.

This was the first time that a county-wide commencement had been sponsored by Rockingham county negro schools. Although this movement to stimulate the desire among students in the county schools to excel in scholarship by competitive participation in the various school subjects and the awarding of awards is in its infancy, it was seemingly thoroughly enjoyed by all and will give the students something definite to which they might work. Such a commencement will, I believe, inspire all the pupils from the first through the seventh grade.

Fifty-five students were presented seventh grade certificates, while a like number received reading certificates. The seventh grade certificates were presented to the pupils by Prof. S. Duncan, principal of the Washington high school, who told the pupils to let their certificates be stepping stones by which they may climb up and up and encouraged them to attend high school some place.

The following students were recipients of contest awards, including all seven grades: Reading, Della Barnett, Ruffin school, Ernest Base, Hickory Grove, Edward Harris, Ruffin school, Clarence Carter, Latticure, Gaynell Broadnax, Piney Fork, Louise Thomas, Grooms; arithmetic—Dewey Thornton, Chapel Hill, James Subblefiell, Ruffin, Mary Roberts, Stoneville, Annie B. Thomas, Grooms; spelling—Odessa Corbett, Edward Harris, Ruffin, Viola Hamlin, Elm Grove, Lelia Dillard, Piney Fork, The L. H. McLaurin award for excellency in seventh grade scholarship was received by Mary Alice Carter, of the Grooms school. Other award winners were: Elizabeth Hampton, Lula Walker Emma Sue Neal, Elizabeth and Thelma Maynard, Viola Hamlin, Louise Thomas, Cleo Williams and Morris Harrison.

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59-1941

NEGRO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

5th ANNUAL C. C. MEETING SET FOR AUG. 3 IN DALLAS

Texas Negro Chamber of Commerce Convention to Attract Many from All Over Lone Star State—Delegates to Discuss Training of Race Workers for National Defense

JUL 26 1941

DALLAS, Tex., July 24—The president of the Texas State Negro Chamber of Commerce has issued a statement revealing that several prominent national characters will be in attendance when the fifth annual session of the Texas Negro Chamber of Commerce convenes in Dallas on August 3.

James C. Evans, specialist in the Negro Supplying division of the Office of Production Management, will attend the convention and advise with the delegates on a Statewide plan to facilitate the training of Negro workers to serve in the National Defense Emergency. Mr. Evans was formerly professor of economics at West Virginia State college, and has recently been assigned to the Labor Supply division under Dr. Robert C. Weaver.

The convention will explore the executive order recently issued by President Roosevelt in an effort to integrate Negroes into defense industry now oprating in Texas.

John W. Rice, supervisor of Negro projects of the NYA, will be the chief speaker at the convention's public meeting, which will be held Sunday afternoon at the New Hope Baptist church.

Delegates from every section of Texas are expected to attend the convention, and many representatives of all governmental agencies operating in Texas have been invited. "Defend America by Providing Job Opportunities for Negroes" is the convention theme.

JUL 26 1941

An investigation will be made of all federal agencies with the one idea in mind that more jobs should be offered to Negro citizens of Texas. Special discussion groups will study the possibilities of exploiting the natural resources in Texas for the benefit of Negroes and for extending and developing Negro business throughout the State.

The convention will include members of the many Negro chambers of commerce located over the State of Texas.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

RACE HISTORY WEEK

February 9 to February 16, Sunday to Sunday, is Race History week throughout America.

The Guardian is observing History Week with a special presentation of pictures, stories, and poems, the latter including works of the famous Race Poet, Paul Lawrence Dunbar.

The Guardian Rover has written a feature on Colored achievement, and some very frank observations are the result.

FEB 8 - 1941

At a vital period in the course of our history when Colored American students are being taught to ignore their own race prestige, virtues, and future, we believe Guardian readers will find added values in this week's specially prepared Race History Week feature.

NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM

My Day

FEB 13 194

By Eleanor Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.—I wonder how many of you noticed in the papers an announcement of Negro History Week, which runs from Feb. 9 to Feb. 16. I have long felt that, while we are in school, all of us should learn more about the contributions of the various races making up the people of the United States since the beginning of its history. At the same time, it is important to know each year what special contributions have been made by different groups in their different fields of endeavor.

A nationwide poll is conducted each year by the Schomburg collection of Negro literature of the New York Library to determine: "The twelve Negroes (individuals, organizations or institutions) who have most distinguished themselves during the past year." At the same time, they choose six white people, or institutions, who have done most toward the improvement of race relations "in terms of a real democracy."

FEB 13 1941

* * *

This, I think, is valuable in giving recognition where it is due and in keeping us aware of the contributions of our various racial groups. We should be grateful for what they achieve, for it is the sum total of all our achievements which makes the greatness of our country, and we must feel pride in every individual who contributes to the whole.

Yesterday afternoon I attended the reception given by the Congressional Club, and went from there to a fashion show and a tea given at the Shoreham Hotel for the benefit of the good-will industries. I came home in time to welcome a guest from New York City, Miss Esther Lape, and to prepare for the early dinner which always precedes the big receptions.

* * *

Last night the reception was the largest we have held this year and the most brilliant, for uniforms predominated and plain evening clothes were rather conspicuous. The army and navy reception is apt to bring many friends and acquaintances together, but in spite of the President's habit of stopping people to talk to them they go by with such precision and rapidity that it does not take much longer than other receptions.

By 10:30 the President was able to be upstairs, with the door of his study shut on the outer world, while Mr. Willkie told him of his European impressions. I went to work on my mail and found the President still awake at quarter before one. I feel sure that whatever report Mr. Willkie gave was not depressing, for the President turned everything we talked about into a humorous story.

New York Times
New York, N. Y

AMERICANS ALL

Many thousands of our Negro fellow-citizens must feel pride and satisfaction in the observance of Negro History Week, which comes to a close tomorrow. Those of other racial stocks may feel pride and satisfaction too. The news of the 1940 choices for the Honor Roll of Race Relations, announced by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of the Schomberg Collection of Negro Literature in the New York Public Library, was broadcast not only here but in England. It told the story of an American democracy in which there is at least an earnest attempt to do justice to racial and religious minorities. We make our mistakes. Justice Hugo L. Black, once a member of the Ku Klux Klan, had the honor of being recognized this year for decisions in which he upheld the civil liberties of the colored race. Other designations included Professor Einstein; Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis; Jack Benny, whose Negro character "Rochester" upholds the dignity as well as the humor of the Negro race; that valiant fighter, Henry Armstrong, and Dorothy Maynor, one of the most gifted of our women singers.

FEB 15 1941

We may not yet have reached the stage when all that is asked concerning an American citizen is how well and how conscientiously he has made his contribution to the public welfare or the public entertainment. When that time does come, "race relations" will be less important. But we can at least say to all the world that we are learning to honor creative ability, intelligence and public service with less and less emphasis on the racial stream from which they come.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Negro History Week

FIRST SURGEON TO OPERATE ON HUMAN HEART WAS NEGRO

FEB 1 5 1941

(A Hampton Institute Summary)

The census of 1930 reported 3,805 Negro physicians, 1,773 dentists, and 5,728 trained nurses. A number of Negroes have achieved national reputation as physicians and surgeons.

1. Daniel Williams was the first surgeon in the world to successfully operate upon the human heart. He was chosen from among all surgeons of America as one of the charter members of the American College of Surgeons, organized in Chicago in 1913.

2. George M. Carver, a chemist of world fame at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, has extracted 202 different products from the peanut alone; more than 100 from the sweet potato, 60 from the pecan, a new type of road from cotton, and many useful dyes from the red clay of the South.

3. Ernest E. Just has made contributions to science in the field of marine biology. He is considered an outstanding authority in his field.

FEB 1 5 1941

4. Roscoe C. Brown of the United States Public Health Service has stimulated health education among Negroes through illustrated lectures and open group discussion. There is one Negro physician for about every 3,200 Negroes, whereas the whites have a physician for about every 500.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Negro History Week

OUR CONTRIBUTION IN FIELD OF MUSIC

FEB 1 5 1941

(A Hampton Institute Summary)

Negro music may be divided into distinct periods. The spiritual is the original American music.

1. W. C. Handy is credited with being the originator of a new type of music—"Blues." He wrote the famous "St. Louis Blues."

2. William L. Dawson, director of music at Tuskegee Institute, wrote the first American Folk Symphony. This composition has been rendered by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

3. Marian Anderson, internationally known contralto, has broken down barriers for the Negro race.

4. Paul Robeson, singer and actor, is considered by authorities to be among the world's foremost baritone singers.

5. Charles S. Gilpin gained international distinction in drama and opera. He is best known for his outstanding performance in Eugene O'Neill's play, "The Emperor Jones."

6. Roland Hayes, Abbie Mitchell, Lillian Evanti and Dorothy Maynor are some of the outstanding concert artists of the Negro race.

FEB 1 5 1941

7. J. W. Work, Will Marion Cook, R. Nathaniel Dett, Harry T. Burleigh, Clarence Cameron White, William Grant Still are among the Negro classic composers.

8. James Weldon Johnson and J. Rosamond Johnsan are composers of the Negro National Anthem.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Negro History Week

68 TOWNS, VILLAGES IN U. S. ARE GOVERNED BY NEGROES

JAN 1 3 1941

(A Hampton Institute Summary)

Sixty-eight towns and villages in the United States are populated and governed by Negroes. They range in population from 14 to 3,000.

1. P. B. S. Pinchback was Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana during Reconstruction Period.

2. Hiram Revells and B. K. Bruce were Senators during the Reconstruction Period. Twenty-three Negroes served in Congress between the years of 1868 and 1875.

3. Arthur Mitchell is the only Negro member of Congress today. He succeeded Oscar DePriest of Chicago, Ill.

4. William Hastie was appointed Federal Judge by President Roosevelt.

5. Charles E. Toney, James Watson, and Miles Paige are municipal judges in New York City.

6. Lester B. Walton is United States minister to Liberia.

7. Hubert Delany is a member of the New York City Board of Taxation.

JAN 1 3 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Negro History Week

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF NEGRO IN AMERICA

FEB 1 5 1941

(A Hampton Institute Summary)

Before the Civil War, the education of the Negroes was forbidden in many States, and very little attention was paid to it anywhere. Nobody thought Negroes needed an education, and many thought them incapable of being educated. Besides, there was a general fear that education would make them discontented and lead to slave uprisings. Consequently, when the Negroes were freed, 90 per cent of them could neither read nor write. In 1930, according to the Federal Census, only 16 per cent remained illiterate.

1. John Peterson, a Negro, in 1853 was made principal of the first normal public school for Negroes in New York City.

2. John Chavis, a Negro born in 1763, was sent to Princeton university, where he ranked as a good student. Later he studied at what is now Washington and Lee university. Returning to North Carolina, he opened a classical school and had as his pupils many prominent white people. The school was used for both white and colored pupils.

3. Booker T. Washington, the founder of Tuskegee Institute, instituted a new program in education by directing attention to the training of the hands as well as the mind. He was born of a slave mother in 1859 and died in 1915. He is accredited with figuring very largely in the celebration of National Negro Health Week.

4. Virginia E. Randolph, a contemporary pioneer in the field of education, became the first Jeanes Supervisor in the State of Virginia. Her contribution has been mainly along the line of adapting rural school programs to the needs of rural Negroes.

5. Mordecai Johnson, the first Negro president of Howard university, is internationally known as an educator and administrator.

6. Mary McLeod Bethune holds an important administrative position in the Federal government as adviser on Negro affairs. Mrs. Bethune is the founder of Bethune-Cookman college.

7. E. Franklin Frazier, an eminent sociologist who heads the department of sociology at Howard university, is the author of "The Negro Family in Chicago," which gives a scientific study of Negro life.

8. W. E. B. DuBois is internationally known as an educator, sociologist and author. He received his Ph.D. from Harvard university. He was editor of The Crisis, the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Among his best-known books are "The Gift of Black Folks" and "Black Reconstruction."

FEB 1 5 1941

9. Charles S. Johnson, a doctor of philosophy from the University of Chicago, has made many contributions in the field of education. He is the author of "The Negro in American Civilization" and the sociological study, "Shadows of the Plantation."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

National Negro History Week

FEB 13 1941

SOME FEW YEARS ago, under the leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the setting aside of one week in each year to be observed as National Negro History Week was begun, largely for the purpose of acquainting the rank and file of the other people of the country with the contribution of the Negro to its growth, development and history, as an aid to better relations between the races. The observance has grown with each succeeding year until today it has become a truly national event. Now, during National Negro History Week, programs and ceremonies are presented by lodges, clubs, schools, colleges, and other groups in every city, town and village in the land where Negro people are found.

While a greater knowledge on the part of those among whom we live of our contribution to the history and development of the country as well as a broader knowledge of our contribution to world history and culture, will result in a better appreciation of us as citizens and aid in the development of better relations between the races, we ourselves must know, understand and appreciate our own history, both here in America and in the development of world culture and civilization, before the accomplishment of those things we hope to accomplish by having our history made known to other people.

No group can have a philosophy and know and appreciate the value of tradition and honor, and have that pride, which is the very fibre of group unity and progress without a knowledge and understanding of its own history. Yet, there can hardly be a group of civilized people anywhere in the world today with so little knowledge of its own history as is true among us. Take for instance the years immediately following the Civil War, referred to by the distinguished contemporary historian Claude Bowers, in his history of that period as the Tragic Era, and the seventy-five years in which the Negro has been free and there is to be found the achievements in every field of endeavor, accomplished by the Negro—the facts of history—that should be the foundation for a great and enduring spirit and tradition. Yet, ask the average Negro youth anything you will about the characters and events of the Reconstruction period, or anything else concerning the history of the race, that is no purely contemporary, and his ignorance is tragic.

As long as the knowledge of our history is kept from our youth, just so long will their concepts and ideals be narrowed and limited, and there understanding of the meaning of the words, philosophy and tradition, be vague and meaningless.

"Justly Caesar scorns the poet's Lays;
It is to history he trusts for praise."

It is perhaps true that the observance of National Negro History Week has done much in acquainting the other groups in the country with the contribution of the Negro to its history and development, but a future program for the sponsors of National Negro History Week will be of far greater service to the cause of better race relations, and a wide appreciation and understanding of Negro History by directing and urging the constant teaching of Negro History to the Negro himself.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Race Youth, 10, Causes White Tutor To Teach Negro History

FEB 14 1941

SUMTER, S. C.—Word came to Mrs. Marie Nelson of Sumter this week that her ten year old nephew Lincoln Scott, Jr. son of undertaker Linton Scott, 223 West 145th street New York City started something in the new public school 194 located at 242 West 144th street, New York City when he told his white teacher. Miss Ann C. Goodwin of 5B4 class that she should teach her class consisting mostly of Negro students something of the Negro in history.

Miss Goodwin replied that she did not know of any books on Negro history so young Scott went to the Negro Division of the 135th St. Branch Library and borrowed a book on the Negro, which he was permitted to read to the class. Now the whole school is studying Negro History and will join in the celebration of Negro History Week this year.

Miss Goodwin's ignorance of Negro history is explained in that the new school in which she works was opened only this year and she did not know the 135th street Branch Library carried books of this phase of life. Most of the other Public School in Harlem use this library extensively.

Negroes to Mark History Week

Negro History Week will be celebrated throughout the nation starting Monday. The New York branch of the sponsors, the Assn. for the Study of Negro Life and History, has arranged a series of events under direction of its president, Harcourt A. Tynes. They are:

FEB 8 - 1941

A Negro history quiz Monday in the 135th St. Library; a mass meeting in Concord Baptist Church, 166 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, next Thursday; Town Hall concert by the Thomas Negro Composers Study Group on Friday; and the regular Negro History breakfast in Small's Paradise, 2294 Seventh Ave., next Sunday. Speakers at the breakfast will be Dr. Charles Wesley of Howard University and Miss Henrietta Buckmaster, author of Let My People Go.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

FEB 15 1941

"The aim of the Negro History Week is to bring about Negro History Year when we shall study the Negro as much as we study the Hebrew, the Greek, the Latin, and the Teuton." Thus writes Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director and founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

The main idea is to make American schools conscious of the existence of a Negro history that bears authentic records of the cultural heritage and contributions of the black man. This is obviously a very necessary step. For, if we are to silence the myth of racial inferiority, we must attack not only the source but the very centers where it is disseminated. The classroom is therefore a very important medium. Here ideas are fashioned, false notions are either encouraged or discredited, facts are interpreted or misinterpreted. The honest, unbiased teacher is forever searching for scientific data in order better to impart knowledge to his wards. Thus the Negro History Week "becomes annually as the much-needed stimulus to arouse both students and teachers and to supply a standard by which they may measure their achievements."

Through continuous scientific research painstakingly undertaken by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, we have today any number of well documented history textbooks. What is needed now beside classroom information is greater enthusiasm on the part of the Negro for his own heritage and contribution. Such an enthusiasm would stimulate the interest of other races whose historians have deliberately misrepresented facts about the black man.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Chapman Directs Drive in Borough

JAN 11 1941

In a determined effort to have the public schools of Brooklyn place emphasis on Negro history, the Booker T. Washington Memorial Association will stage a meeting at the Ashland Place YWCA on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 12, at 4 p.m. Dr. George E. Payne, dean of New York University's School of Education, will be the chief speaker of the afternoon.

Leon W. Chapman, the association's president, has already been successful in having Public School 35, Lewis avenue and Decatur street, initiate a program of this nature, and from present indications, it appears as though other schools in uptown Brooklyn will follow suit in the near future.

Other speakers slated for the session include George Murphy who will give a talk on the labor problems, and Gwendolyn Bennett who will tell of work in the art field.

An elaborate art exhibit under the direction of Charles Keene will open during the program. This portion of the entertainment will be co-sponsored by the Washington group and the Educational Committee of the Ashland YWCA.

59-1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

GUEST EDITORIAL

This guest editorial feature is open to all readers, regardless of station or training. The only requisites are clear, concise English and an important message of not more than 250 words.

This week's guest editorial is taken from "How To Make Negro Week Count" by Dr Carter G. Woodson. It appeared in the December issue of The Negro History Bulletin.

JAN 11 1941

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

The first thing to do in making Negro History Week count is to advertise the celebration. Let the public know about it. Many have heard about the effort, but they do not know its meaning. Convince the public first of all that it is not an effort restricted to the seven days concentrated on for special exercises from February 9 to 16. . . .

One of the best ways to set the celebration before the public is to interest the local librarian. There will be little chance to learn about the Negro when books on the race are not made available. All libraries have abundant materials on the Hebrew, the Greek, the Latin and the Teuton. Why do they not place on their shelves something about the Negro? Ask repeatedly for such books. Show that there is a demand for them.

Most libraries are supported by public taxation, and taxes are paid by the consumers. Why should Negroes be taxed to facilitate the study of other peoples when his own record is to be ignored? To put the question more emphatically, why should the Negro pay for his own undoing? The time is now ripe for abandoning such an unjust rule.

Where there is no public library the school library is usually found, and the same suggestions should be made to the school. Why should Negroes be taxed to provide for the study of the history, literature, and the art of other peoples and never have an opportunity to study these phases of their own achievements? Why should the Negroes be compelled to pay for educating their children to admire the Hebrew, the Greek, the Latin, and the Teuton and to despise themselves? In other words, why should the Negro be mis-educated than educated? Our present system of education is calculated to crush in the Negro the spark of genius and to keep him subordinated to self-styled superiors.

The same query may apply to children of other races. Why should any children be given the opportunity to learn only the half-truth—to learn merely about Europeans and Americans while slighting the history of Asiatics and neglecting altogether that of the Africans?

Why should money appropriated for our education be used for the perpetuation of bias race hate, and thus make a problem which generations unborn will have to solve? Why hand on to posterity a problem which we could soon solve by raising high the standard of the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the whole truth? Upon this principle and on this only can a real democracy be built. Nations cannot survive on any other basis. The United States cannot hope to continue forever as an exception to this rule.

The shortcomings herein set forth show why we have no democracy anywhere today. In America and Europe are systems which we talk about and falsely style as democracy, but those in control in these countries and those who have and control since their foundation, have never favored democracy. . . . We are much safer in saying that most people of today do not desire any such a commendable thing as democracy and stand ever ready to oppose anything which resembles democracy. The teaching of the whole truth will help us in the direction of a real democracy.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Sixteenth Observance Of Negro History Week To Be Held Week Of February 9-16; Circulars Ready

JAN 1 1941

By CARTER G. WOODSON

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Negro History Week literature for the sixteenth annual celebration is now being distributed by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History at 1538 Ninth Street, Northwest, Washington.

The observance will come the week of February 9-16, 1941. Posters, circulars and other materials giving direction and information to facilitate the observance are being given away free of charge. Write for a supply and start in time to have something to celebrate.

The aim of the Negro History Week celebraton is to bring about Negro History Year when was shall study the Negro as much as we study the Hebrew, the Greek, the Latin and the Teuton.

To speed up the coming of Negro History Year the association has recently brought out "The Negro History Bulletin" to take the place of the old Negro History Week Pamphlet. The Negro History Bulletin is now in its fourth year and in a new and attractive form carrying 24 pages of matter connecting the past with the present and the history of the Negro in particular with that of the universe.

During the current year this periodical is outlining the study of the Negro in foreign lands. The October number dealt with Africa, and the November with the Negro in Asia. The December issue will deal with the Negro in the West Indies, in Latin America, in Australia, in other islands, and in Canada.

Widely Known

At the time of the Negro History Week celebration the public will have had opportunity to know much about the Negro on foreign shores.

No effort among the Negroes of the United States is more widely known than Negro History Week. The schools of the country, regardless of racial make-up, generally know of or observe it in some way.

Each year more schools become interested, and those long participating find some way to stimulate new interest and to arouse more enthusiasm The movement has reached certain points even a far a the Virgin Islands and the Philippines. At a few stations in Africa there is a stir about Negro History Week.

In some mixed schools, formerly apathetic and cynical, the attention of the faculties and student bodies has been secured in the way of a challenge to study history broadly and to test the record of the Negro as one does that of any other people. The result has been highly favorable for hearing the complete record of the past.

The development of Negro History Week has been in the direction of self-elimination in the higher institutions. Very few of the colleges and universities give as much attention to the celebration today as they did fifteen years ago.

Incorporated Into Curricula

These schools have gradually incorporated into their curricula certain courses bearing on various phases of Negro life and history: and they have instituted the "little theatre" which supplies all but continuous dramatization of the Negro's past and present.

The music departments in these institutions supplement the histrionic effort and stimulate the classroom studies. The art departments do the same another way.

In the elementary and high schools where ambitious performances are rare except by special effort toward these ends Negro History Week comes annually as the much-needed stimulus to arouse both students and teachers and to supply a standard by which they measure their achievements.

The success reaching annually the schools in need of this prompting is probably the most gratifying fact to be reported in the justification of this observance.

As is usually expected an increasing number of schools do more than become excited for a few days and forget the end to which the effort is directed.

Texbooks Revised

Schools may have to pass through several years of merely observing this celebration as a thing brought from afar, but gradually they become a part of the movement, or the movement iself; and they make systematic effort which counts toward broadening heir curricula sufficiently to include the study of all mankind.

Textbooks have been accordingly revised, new works to meet the demand have been written, points-of-view have been changed, and a reign of tolerance has followed medieval racialism.

This success has been fully achieved only here and there, but it is encouraging to have favorable reports from public and private schools in cities like Philadelphia ,New York, Boston, Cleveland and Chicago.

From these as centers of culture backward communities still laboring for the perpetuation of intolerance may see greater good on the side of reason and learn to teach the unity of the human family and the necessity for brotherhood.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

What Do You Know About History Of The Negro?

JAN 11 1941

By CARTER G. WOODSON

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No effort among the Negroes of the United States is more widely known than Negro History Week. The schools of the country, regardless of racial make-up, generally know of or observe it in some way. Each year more schools become interested, and those long participating find some way to stimulate new interest and to arouse more enthusiasm.

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The development of Negro History Week has been in the direction of self-elimination in the higher institutions. Very few of the colleges and universities give as much attention to the celebration today as they did fifteen years ago.

These schools have gradually incorporated into their curricula certain courses bearing on various phases of Negro Life and history: and they have instituted the "little theatre" which supplies all but continuous dramatization of the Negro's past and present. The music departments in these institutions supplement the histrionic effort and stimulate the classroom studies. The art departments do the same in another way.

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As is usually expected an increasing number of schools do more than become excited for a few days and forget the end to which the effort is directed. Schools may have to pass through several years of merely observing this celebration as a thing brought from afar, but gradually they become a part of the movement, or the movement itself; and they make systematic effort which counts toward broadening their curricula sufficiently to include the study of all mankind.

JAN 11 1941

Textbooks have been accordingly revised, new works to meet the demand have been written, points-of-view have been changed, and a reign of tolerance has followed medieval racialism.

This success has been fully achieved only here and there, but it is encouraging to have favorable reports from public and private schools in cities like Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Cleveland, and Chicago.

From these as centers of culture, backward communities still laboring for the perpetuation of intolerance may see greater good on the side of reason and learn to teach the unity of the human family and the necessity for brotherhood.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

History Week will Emphasize Study of Negro in Other Lands

JAN 4 1941

The sixteenth annual National Negro Week celebration will be held the week of February 9-16 it was announced, this week, by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc.

To speed up the coming of the Negro History Year the association has recently brought out the Negro History Bulletin to supplant the old Negro History Week Pamphlet.

During the current year the bulletin is outlining the study of the Negro in foreign lands. The October number dealth with Africa, and the November with the Negro in Asia. The December issue will deal with the Negro in Europe, and then will follow in regular order the Negro in the West Indies, in Latin America, in Australia, in other islands, and in Canada.

At the time of the Negro History Week celebration the public will have had opportunity to know much about the Negro on foreign shores.

Dr. Woodson has issued the following statement in connection with the 1941 celebration of Negro History Week:

JAN 4 1941

More Schools Participate

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Courses Included

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NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

59-1941
Scottsboro, Ala., Age
February 6, 1941

NATIONAL NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

Nation-wide attention will be focused on the background and development of the negro race during the week Feb. 9-12, when National Negro History Week is celebrated with appropriate ceremonies throughout the country.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, of Washington, began this effort in 1915, at which time he organized the Association for the Study of Negro Life. Aims of the organization are:

To promote historical research, to publish books on Negro life and history, to promote the study of the Negro through clubs and schools and to bring about harmony between the races by interpreting the one to the other.

Since its organization, the association has published 25 volumes of articles and documents, and 27 monographs on Negro life and history. It has also collected thousands of valuable manuscripts on the Negro and have been made accessible to the Libary of Congress.

Directing attention to the study of the Negro as a neglected field, the association soon reported important results. Emphasis has been placed on the scientific investigation of races, in opposition to the claims for superiority of certain races. The association also has sought to stimulate the Negro to higher endeavor by learning the significant record of his race.

Greenville, S. C. News
February 9, 1941

Negro History Week Is Being Observed

The first in a series of programs to mark National Negro History week will be held at Phillis Wheatley center this afternoon at 4 o'clock, with Rev. C. C. Clark, Florence Lykes, Jessie Watkins, J. E. Beck, R. C. Johnson, F. C. Murray and the Excelsior Singers taking part.

Other programs will be held each night this week through Friday night.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
February 7, 1941

History Week To Be Marked Here

The National Negro History week celebration will begin with a program Sunday afternoon at Phillis Wheatley center at 4 o'clock. J. E. Beck, principal of Sterling high school, will speak.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
February 12, 1941

Piano Recital To Mark Celebration at Fisk

A piano recital, the final activity in the local celebration of the national Negro History Week, will be presented at Fisk University Sunday night at 8:15 o'clock by William Allen, assistant professor of piano of Fisk.

The program to be given in the Fisk Memorial Chapel includes selections from two well-known Negro composers, Thomas Kerr of the Knoxville College, and William Grant Still, who was commissioned to compose some works for the New York World's Fair. Other composers whose works will be played include Beethoven, Paul Hindemith, Rameau, Couperin, Paradies, and Bach.

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 21, 1941

Eyes Of All America Will Turn To Negroes In Their History Week

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To promote historical research, to publish books on Negro life and history, to promote the study of the Negro through clubs and schools and to bring about harmony between the races by interpreting the one to the other.

Since its organization, the association has published 25 volumes of articles and documents, and 27 monographs on Negro life and history. It has also collected thousands of valuable manuscripts on the Negro have been made accessible to the Library of Congress.

Directing attention to the study of the Negro as a neglected field, the association soon reported important results. Emphasis has been placed on the scientific investigation of races, in opposition to the claims for superiority of certain races. The association also has sought to stimulate the Negro to higher endeavor by learning the significant record of his race.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
February 9, 1941

Negro History Week Observed In Dallas

The Dallas County Training School is directing the Negro History Week program, sponsored by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, in Dallas County this year. The silver anniversary celebration will open Sunday, February 9, when colored pastors will deliver special sermons, and will continue through February 16. Each church and school has been asked to take an offering which will be used to purchase books in the field of negro history and to send a donation to the sponsoring association, which is under the leadership of Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

The Training School's class in History, under instructor Catherine Boykin, is taking the lead in this effort and representatives will be present at many of the churches Sunday. Pastor Dandridge of Brown's Chapel, A. M. E., will open the program with a special address to be delivered at 10 o'clock Monday morning at the training school and patrons and friends have been invited to attend this and other programs that will follow each day of the week at the same time and place.

Each church and school may send its donation and a story of its activities to the history instructor, Catherine Boykin, or Principal C. J. Hurston of the Dallas County Training School and a report for the county will be compiled and sent to the Association headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
February 17, 1941

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK OBSERVED IN DURHAM

Featuring the observance of National Negro History Week, the Hickstown School under the direction of the Rev. J. Lee White, principal, led his pupils in a study of "The Negro True and Loyal."

Beginning Sunday, Feb. 9, Principal White instructed his faculty and pupils alike in the history of the great Negroes, living and dead. He spoke of the work of these people in the various capacities in which they served their day and generation.

Clippings and pictures were used by the pupils, which were arranged on the bulletin board for general study and discussion. Principal White stated yesterday that exceptional interest was shown in the growth of the bulletin board's information concerning Negro activities in the history of the country.

The week's program was concluded with a play which ended with the Negro national anthem: "Lift Every Voice and Sing."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 14, 1941

WEEK IS OBSERVED IN NEGRO HISTORY

500 Students and Visitors Attend Program Held at Howard High School

Students of Howard High school were in charge of the Negro History week program yesterday at the 11 a.m. assembly hour, arranged under the direction of Thodore R. Gaston, history instructor and athletic coach.

Five hundred students and visitors attended the meeting to hear discussions on the origin and purpose of Negro History week, the Negro prior to abolition from slavery and his contribution to American progress, the Negro during reconstruction, and the present day activities of the group in the arts, crafts, sciences, poetry and music.

Principal speakers were Eleanor Bryson, Mary McCauley, Virginia Carter, Harriette Davenport and Edward Foster. The program opened with mass singing of the Negro National anthem, and prayer by Wayland Singleton. The Howard High Glee club and trio furnished special music. Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the Mountain City Medical society, and of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Harvey E. White, local insurance supervisor, also addressed the meeting.

At Second District Junior High school, Prof. G. A. Key, principal; Drs. Napoleon B. Collier and Stephens, physicians, and Westanna O. I. Byrom, woman dentist, were the speakers on the history program yesterday morning.

Prof. Key announced today as the last day for entering an essay contest, open to the students of the school, on the subject, "How I can Contribute to the Progress of Negro Business." Prizes will be awarded for first, second and third best essays, by A. J. Oakes, of the Atlanta Life Insurance company, who inaugurated the contest.

Negro History week is a part of a national program established fifteen years ago by the Association For the Preservation of the History of Negroes, and is observed in colored schools and colleges throughout the country.

Honea Path, S. C. Chronicle
February 21, 1941

Colored Citizens National Negro History Week

To climax the celebration of National Negro history week, the Gantt Rosenwald School of Honea Path sponsored an interesting program.

Truman Smith served as master of ceremonies. The Scripture was read by Rev. J. S. Maddox, pastor of the Liberty Baptist church here. Prayer was rendered by Mr. Collier one of our outstanding patrons. The speaker was introduced by Rev. Maddox.

The speaker. A. L. Code, now assistant principle and science instructor of Oconee County Training School of Seneca, S. C. A graduate of Benedict College, a graduate of Temple University delivered an excellent address on the subject "Move Out In New Directions And Make Them Take It Back". His remarks were keenly felt by all.

This program was spiced with beautifully rendered Negro Spirituals by the school glee club, which is under the competent direction of Misses Mary E. Sloan and Inez M. Willion.

Mr. L. A. Crew, also of Seneca and a graduate of Tuskeegee, was introduced and presented to the audience.

We are looking forward to February 28, when the farmers of this community will sponsor a program which promises great educational value.

A class in Home Nursing for Home Economics, the adult and youth class will be held here beginning February 26 under the supervision of Miss Zodie V. McAlister and County Nurse. There will be six consecutive classes.

Gantt Rosenwald School is sponsoring a beautification project and are asking all our white friends to give us their excess shrubbery and also boosk and magazines. You may contact Aaron Rucker, principal of the school.

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NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

Greenville, N. C.—Reflector
February 8, 1941

Negroes Mapping Local Observance

Plans are being made here for participation in Negro History Week to be observed throughout the nation next week with a series of daily press articles and a radio broadcast Thursday to be the principal features.

The series of articles has been prepared by E. O. Dupree, principal of the Pitt County Training school at Grimesland, and one will appear daily in The Reflector. The series will include articles on the Negro national defense, in music. Negro personalities in American history, the Negro in literature drama and art and the world tomorrow.

The special radio broadcast over local station WGTC is scheduled for 2:30-2:45. Professor Dupree will make the principal address on the subject, "In Spite of Handicaps." Another feature of the radio program will be a recitation, "Creation," by Annie Ruth Person, representing the Bethel school. Musical numbers will be presented by representatives from the Pitt County Training school.

Roanoke, Va. World News
February 11, 1941

Negro History Week Will Be Observed

Lucy Addison high school pupils will observe "Negro History Week" with assemblies Thursday and Friday, school officials announced today.

Miss K. E. Henderson, faculty member, will discuss contributions of negroes in foreign countries at the opening assembly Thursday at 10:50 a. m., and Moss A. Plunkett, former vice chairman of Roanoke county school board, will speak Friday morning.

Mr. Plunkett is expected to discuss vocational training of high school students and possibly abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting.

Both the high school boys' and girls' glee clubs will be heard at the exercises open to patrons and under the supervision of the social science department headed by Mrs. A. M. Cooper and Miss Georgia Brown.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
February 10, 1941

Negro History Week Is Being Observed At Bennett College

The playing of "Juba Dance" by Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, its composer and director of music at Bennett college, introduced "as one of the world's greatest living composers" was the high spot in a very interesting chapel program Monday, which initiated Negro History week at the local college. Other contributions were by F. Nathaniel Gatlin, clarinetist, who played Clarence Cameron White's arrangement of "Water Boy", the Bennett college choir, and the modern dance group. Miriam Hart, a junior of Florence, S. C., was narrator.

Numbers by the dance group were "Nobody Knows the Trouble I See", a spiritual of tribulation and "Wade in de Water", a baptismal song. "St. Louis Blues" by W. C. Handy, illustrative of the most popular music for the past seven years in America, and "Listen to the Lambs" (Dett) were sung by the choir and received long applause.

Negro History week will continue at Bennett with reviews of recent negro books by members of the Book Lovers' club Wednesday, and with a lecture by John Hope Franklin of St. Augustine college, "The Free Negro in North Carolina Prior to 1860", Friday. These exercises will be held in the Henry Pfeiffer Science assembly hall at 10 o'clock.

An exhibition showing negro contributors to American life and culture is being carried throughout the week in the Thomas F. Holgate library, where also is being displayed the Robert E. Jones collection of Lincolniana.

The public is invited to the exercises and to view the exhibits.

Hendersonville, N. C., Times-News
February 13, 1941

Negro History Boy Scout Week Event Tonight

Negro History Week, in progress of celebration here for the 16th year, under the auspices of the Carter G. Woodson Civic club, and Boy Scout week, as being observed by the friends, sponsors and members of the colored Boy Scout Troop 9, will stage a joint celebration at A. M. E. Zion church tonight at 8 o'clock when literary papers and appropriate music will celebrate achievements of the negro race in music, art, religion, science and patriotism, with James Pilgrim presiding. The program committee consists of S. A. Mills, S. E. Durante and A. A. Bridwell.

The local colored Boy Scout troop began its celebration of the current week with a dinner at the home of James Pilgrim for the scouts, their parents and the troop committee, this event being made possible by the committee. It was featured by an address by Rev. J. W. Wilburn, who outlined the aims and ideals of scouting for those present.

Jasper, Ala., Eagle
February 13, 1941

Kiwanians Sponsor Negro Declamation

On Sunday, February 16, at 2:00 p.m. the Kiwanis Club, of Jasper, will sponsor the Fifth Annual Negro Oratorical and Singing Contest at the city auditorium with Supt. Paul Roy Brown and the county supervisor, A. Bernice Smith, in charge of the program.

During the past four years these programs have been features of the schools of Walker county—sponsored mainly by the supervisor. In 1940 the Kiwanis Club took over the sponsorship and held the first contest at the Jasper city auditorium. These contests come as a final program of Negro History Week, February 10-16, seeking not merely to train children to sing and speak, but to develop an appreciation on the part of the public for the history and achievements of the colored race.

The winning speakers for the first three places in both the junior and senior contests will receive metals; the winning chorus in the senior and elementary contests will enter the State District "Songfest" which will be held in Jasper at a later date. The "Songfest" is sponsored by Dr. J. S. Lambert, Director of Negro Education, Montgomery, Alabama. The winners in the District "Songfest" will go to Montgomery to appear in the "Annual Songfest" on April 5.

Seats will be reserved for white friends. Visitors will be expected from adjoining counties. Dr. J. S. Lambert will be the honored guest for that day. This contest promises to be the best and largest of its kind in the State.

An elaborate program has been arranged.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 13, 1941

NEGROES OBSERVE HISTORICAL WEEK

Lincoln, Douglas Birth Dates Marked by Celebrations in Colored Schools

Chattanooga Negroes have joined other Negroes over the country this week in the observance of Negro History week and speakers have been scheduled to appear in practically all the colored schools to talk on various phases of the Negro's history and the lives of great leaders produced by the race.

Negro History week is observed annually during the week of the birthdates of Abraham Lincoln (Feb. 12), and of Frederick Douglas (Feb. 14), noted Negro freeman who used his oratory in the interest of the abolition of slavery.

Howard High school will present a program today at 11 a.m. under the direction of Prof. Theodore R. Gaston, history teacher and athletic director. It will consist of lectures on the Negro prior to the abolition of slavery the Negro during the reconstruction period, and his present-day achievements in music, art, poetry, athletics and science.

The school chorus, the trio and the main student body will furnish music all of which will be spiritual, jubilee melodies and songs by Negro composers.

Booker T. Washington County High schol during the entire week has held similar programs at each of its chapel exercises, according to Prof. T. D. Upshaw, Jr., principal.

School Programs

Second District Junior High school, G. A. Key, principal, held a special program yesterday, at which A. J. Oakes, local insurance manager, and James W. Nelms, Jr., of Lincoln school, were the principal speakers.

Yesterday at Joseph E. Smith Elementary school, the life and achievements of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist of Tuskegee institute, Alabama, were discussed by Ethel Hixson, Smith school teacher. Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee, was used as a subject Tuesday by Mary Baker Champion. This morning at 8:40 o'clock, Nina Moore will discuss the works of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, Negro author and historian.

A city-wide Lincoln-Douglas celebration will be held Sunday at 2:30 p.m. in the main auditorium of the Second Baptist church, Grove street, in the College Hill courts. The Rev. L. McCord, local pastor and instructor in McReynolds High School, South Pittsburg, will deliver the address. The affair is being sponsored by the Colored Voters' league, Walter C. Robinson, president.

The Givens-Freeman-Davis Post 171, American Legion, held a program and open house for members and veterans and their friends last night in Wheland hall, Memorial auditorium, as a Lincoln day celebration.

Plans for registration of World war veterans as a part of the government's national defense program were also discussed. Post Commaander J. T. Higgins was in charge.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

GROUP TO GIVE RAREPROGRAM

FEB 8 1941

Town Hall Concert Will Be Feature Of History Week

As a feature of Negro History Week the Thomas Negro Composers Study Group will be heard in a concert at The Town Hall, 113 West Forty-third St., on Friday night, Feb. 14. Guests of the evening will be The Gleaners, a group making a study of Negro history and of which Miss Agatha Fraser is president.

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Traditional spirituals as well as modern songs will be included on the program. "Out in the Fields" by William L. Dawson will be sung that day for the first time in New York. "Castle on the River Nile," featured by the late Bert Williams in 1901, will be one of the features of the evening.

The dramatization of S. Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" promises to be one of the highlights of the program. David Johnson, Jr., will assist as violinist. Dr. Carter G. Woodson, renowned historian, of Washington, D. C., has been invited to be present.

Mrs. Blanche K. Thomas, graduate of the Institute of Musical Art, is founder-director of the Negro Composers Study Group. Joseph A. Thomas is business manager.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

History Week Set for Feb. 9

JAN 4 - 1941

WASHINGTON

Set for the week of February 9, Negro History Week's sixteenth annual celebration, under sponsorship of the Association for the Advancement for the Study of Negro Life and History, will feature an outline of colored people in foreign lands.

During the current year the association's bulletin in October dealt with Africa, and in November with Asia. The December issue featured colored people in Europe.

Plan Complete Study

In regular order will follow studies on the race in the West Indies, Latin America, Australia and Canada.

The association, under the direction of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, 1538 Ninth Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., urges schools, organizations, clubs and other civic groups to write for an early supply of association literature in order to facilitate a proper observance of History Week.